

COLONEL ATTACKS TAFT AND COURTS

Declares President Is a Reactionary When He Supports Courts That Deny Justice to the People.

FINDS FAULT WITH RECORD

Roosevelt Ends Day of Many Speeches by Disputing Mr. Taft's Title to "Progressive"—Denounces New York Court System.

Louisville, April 3.—President Taft's statement that he is a progressive was disputed by Colonel Roosevelt in a speech here to-night. The ex-President said Mr. Taft in some of his acts had shown himself to be a reactionary. In support of this contention Colonel Roosevelt went over the record of the present administration in certain particulars and criticized it sharply. His speech came at the end of the first day of his week of campaigning through West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

The colonel broke his record for speeches for the present campaign, delivering fifteen to-day. All except two were made at railway stations from his car. Everywhere he found large crowds and a cordial reception. The speech to-night was delivered in an auditorium.

"In his recent speech at Philadelphia," Colonel Roosevelt said, "President Taft stated that he was a progressive, and this raises the question as to what a progressive is."

The colonel gave his definition of a progressive on the basis of which he undertook an analysis of the attitude of the administration toward many questions. He took up the railroad rate bill, enforcement of the pure food law, the conservation question and other subjects which have engaged the attention of the administration.

Mr. Taft was supported by the progressives and opposed by "representatives of special privilege," the colonel said. Speaking of the courts, the ex-President asserted that when the President supported "those courts which declare that the people have no power to do social justice," he "shows himself a reactionary."

In West Virginia Colonel Roosevelt spoke at Ronover, Hinton, Thurmond, Montgomery, St. Albans, Charleston and Huntington. Crossing the line into Kentucky, the first stop was at Ashland, where his car was switched from the regular train to a special for the run into Louisville. The colonel left the train at this point and spoke for fifteen minutes in a building made of pine boards and tar paper, in which revival meetings are being held.

On the way to Louisville short speeches were made at Olive Hill, Morehead, Mount Sterling, Winchester, Lexington, Frankfort and Shelbyville. His speeches were in the main upon good citizenship and the right of the people to rule.

Cought in Great Jam.
In Lexington the crowd was so great that it was almost impossible for Mr. Roosevelt to speak. He was unable to make himself heard from the platform of his car, and tried to go to the steps of the station. He was caught in the jam and had a hard struggle before he was able to extricate himself.

Leaving Louisville late to-night, Colonel Roosevelt is due in Cincinnati at 7:25 a. m. to-morrow. He will remain there for only a few minutes. His secretary was at work to-day on the itinerary for the rest of the trip, the extension of the journey into Illinois and Pennsylvania having been decided on so hastily that it was impossible to map out the detailed programme in advance.

In his speech here to-night Colonel Roosevelt said:
In his recent speech at Philadelphia President Taft stated that he was "progressive" and this raised the question as to what a progressive is. More is involved than a man's say-so as to himself.

A real meaning may be vaguely thought of as a progressive without having the faintest conception of what a progressive is. Vision and intensity of conviction are not to be made-up of any man's word, but are the result of a mind which has made up its mind to follow a certain course of action.

The essential difference, as old as civilization, is between the men who, with fervor and broad sympathy and imagination, stand for what is good, for what is right, for what is just, and who stand for the uplift and betterment of mankind, and who have faith in the people, on the one hand, and on the other, the men of narrow vision and small sympathy, who are not stirred by the wrongs of others, and who with these men stand those other men who distrust the people, and some of whom at least do not trust the people and in spite of all their helplessness are to exploit them for their own benefit.

Quotes from Froude.
The difference has never been more accurately set forth than in a lecture by the English writer, J. A. Froude, who said, "The difference between the men of the fourteenth century and the men of the nineteenth century is that the former were men of faith, and the latter were men of science."

Two kinds of men appear as leaders in times of change. On one side there are the men who have no confidence in the people who have no faith in the future, who believe that all wholesome reforms proceed downward from the educated to the multitude, who regard with contempt, qualified by terror, appeals to the popular conscience or to popular intelligence.

On the other side there are the men of faith, and by faith I do not mean belief in dogmas, but belief in goodness, belief in justice, in righteousness. They are not contented with looking for what may be useful or pleasant to themselves; they look by quite other methods for what is honorable, for what is good, for what is just. They believe that if they can find out the truth, that at least in the end, all present consequences to themselves, that is to be offered.

When the air is heavy with imposture and men live only to make money, and the kingdom of man is bought and sold, and all that is high and pure in man is smothered by corruption, fire of the same kind burns out in higher nature with a fierceness which cannot be controlled; and confident in truth and right, they feel fear, not on the seven thousand in Israel who have not bowed the knee to Baal to rise up against them, but on the one who is to be offered.



CALBRAITH P. RODGERS.

DR. WOELFKIN MAY BE FIFTH AVENUE PASTOR

Report That Rochester Theological Seminary Man Will Succeed Dr. Aked.

OFTEN PREACHED FOR THEM

Congregation of Baptist Church Meets To-morrow to Consider Name Suggested by Committee.

The pulpit committee of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will meet to-morrow evening to report on its choice of a successor to the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, who resigned a year ago to accept a call from the First Congregational Church of San Francisco. If the name submitted is acceptable to the congregation an official call will immediately be extended to the person in question. It was reported last night that the call would go to the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, who has filled the pulpit of the church a number of times since the departure of Dr. Aked.

Favorable action on the part of the congregation will be equivalent to the engagement of the new pastor, for Edgar L. Marston, chairman of the pulpit committee, said last night that the man whose name was to be acted upon had already expressed his willingness to accept a call should it be extended to him. Such being the case, a public announcement of Dr. Aked's successor is looked for at the morning service on Easter. It is said that the new pastor will take up his duties soon after that.

Mr. Marston refused last night to confirm the report that Dr. Woelfkin was the man selected, saying it would hardly be politic to report to the public before making the announcement to his own congregation. He refrained, on the other hand, from denying that Dr. Woelfkin had been approached on the subject and contented himself with pointing out that no official call could be given until the congregation had lent its approval.

Several of the prominent members of the congregation approached in the matter expressed no surprise that the selection had rested upon the Rochester clergyman. While they professed complete ignorance of the deliberations of their committee, none of them was able to name a more likely candidate for the office than he.

Rumor has associated the name of Dr. Woelfkin with the Fifth Avenue pastorate since the fall, when he came to this city as the guest of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and preached at several services in the church. It was immediately apparent that he had made a marked impression on the congregation, and while a number of other clergymen filled the pulpit from time to time his name continued to remain uppermost in the minds of the influential members of the congregation. After his first visit in October he was asked to fill the pulpit during the entire month of November.

Before accepting the chair of homiletics at Rochester Dr. Woelfkin was pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Besides his work in the pulpit he is well known throughout the religious world as a theologian, writer and lecturer on religious topics. When his name was first mentioned in relation to the Fifth Avenue church it was said the seminary would not let him go without a struggle.

The pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was left vacant last spring by the resignation of Dr. Aked after four years of strenuous work there. He came here from Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, where his sermons had stirred the English Baptists for sixteen years. Two reasons were given for his sudden departure from the great field which he had looked forward to in New York. The first was his disappointment at the failure of his congregation to provide him with a larger church, and the second was failing health. He preached his first sermon in his present church last Easter.

CZAR AND KAISER TO MEET.
St. Petersburg, April 3.—The newspapers announce that Emperor Nicholas will meet the German Emperor in Finnish waters in July.

Parlor Car Reservations, Easter Holiday.
For the convenience and accommodation of its patrons the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell parlor car seats, Atlantic City to New York, on trains leaving Atlantic City 4:30, 5:15, 5:30 P. M. Easter Sunday, April 7, and 8:15, 9:15 A. M. and 2:30, 3:15 and 5:30 P. M. Easter Monday, April 8. Reservations and tickets may be procured at all Pennsylvania ticket offices. New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

RODGERS KILLED IN OCEAN FLIGHT

Aviator Dashed to Death in Surf After Short Turn Over Strand at Long Beach, Cal.

NECK BROKEN BY ENGINE

'Cross-Continent Flyer Was in Reckless Mood and Rivalled Gulls in Last Trip Aloft—Always Lucky Heretofore.

Long Beach, Cal., April 3.—Calbraith P. Rodgers, the first man to cross the American continent in an aeroplane, was killed here almost instantly late to-day when his biplane, in which he had been soaring over the ocean, fell from a height of two hundred feet and buried him in the wreck. His neck was broken and his body badly mangled by the engine of his machine. He lived only a few moments.

Rodgers for a week past had been making daily flights here and had taken up with him many passengers, both men and women.

To-day he started from his usual place and soared out over the ocean, crossing the pier and then turned and dipped close to a roller coaster in a beach amusement park. Seeing a flock of gulls dispersing themselves among a great shoal of sardines just over the breakers, Rodgers again turned and dove down into them, scattering the sea fowl in all directions. Highly elated with the outcome of his dive, Rodgers then flew farther out to sea, all the time gradually rising, until he had reached a height of about two hundred feet.

Short Turn Proved Fatal.

Making a short turn, he started at full speed for the pier, then suddenly dipped his planes and his machine began a frightful descent. Rodgers was seen by hundreds of persons on the pier to relax his hold on the levers and then, seemingly realizing that he was in danger, he made strenuous efforts to pull the nose of his machine level.

Failing in this, he managed to turn his craft further inshore, and an instant later the craft crashed into the edge of the surf, not five hundred feet from the spot where on December 10 last he had finished his ocean-to-ocean flight. Many men rushed to his aid.

Ernest Scott and James Goodwin, life guards, were first to reach him. They said Rodgers' head was hanging over one wing of the machine, the heavy engine was on his back, and his feet were drawn up, nearly doubling over his shoulders. Blood was flowing from his mouth.

Died on Way to Hospital.

Rodgers was lifted from the wreck and hurried to the bathhouse hospital. He died on the way.

Examination showed that Rodgers' neck, jawbone and back had been broken. A telegram was sent to the aviator's widow, who lives in Pasadena, Cal., and a cable message to his mother, who is now in London. The body was prepared for burial and sent to Pasadena to-night.

The machine that Rodgers used to-day was the one with which he won \$1,000 in prizes last July at the Chicago endurance meet. It is a total wreck, many parts having been swept out to sea by the tide.

Rodgers' cousin, Lieutenant John Rodgers, U. S. N., now is attached to the aeroplane section of the navy, stationed at San Diego.

Charles Shaffer, a close friend of Rodgers, and who came here on the special train that followed the aviator on his transcontinental trip, saw the accident. Charles Wiggins, of Dayton, Ohio, whom Rodgers brought here to teach flying, stood on the pier and saw his friend fall.

In speaking of Rodgers' care-free spirit while in the air, Mr. Shaffer said he had taken many flights with Rodgers, but the most surprising example of recklessness he had ever seen was yesterday.

"We had risen to a height of about five thousand feet," said Shaffer, "and were off to the northeast. The wind was strong, but not puffy. Rodgers, feeling he was tired, lay back, folded his hands behind his head and stretched out his feet, seemingly enjoying the scenery. I said to him, 'You better watch out, Cal, the wind might get you,' but he answered, 'Oh, we're all right; she's ridden the wind before and she'll ride it now.'"

Members of the Aero Club of America received the news of Calbraith P. Rodgers' death last night with expressions of profound regret. He was one of the most popular members of the club, and after his epoch-making flight across the continent he was the guest at a banquet by the Aero Club and honored with a gold medal.

Notwithstanding that Rodgers met with one of the longest succession of accidents which an aviator ever experienced, his words were used, which is not unusual in the secret conferences of the steel investigators, but emphatic denial is made of the statement that Mr. Gardner landed on Mr. Stanley's jaw and sought to land other blows. The joint statement, which other members of the committee declare tells the real story of the stormy meeting, also denies that the word "lie" was used during the verbal tilt between the chairman and Mr. Gardner.

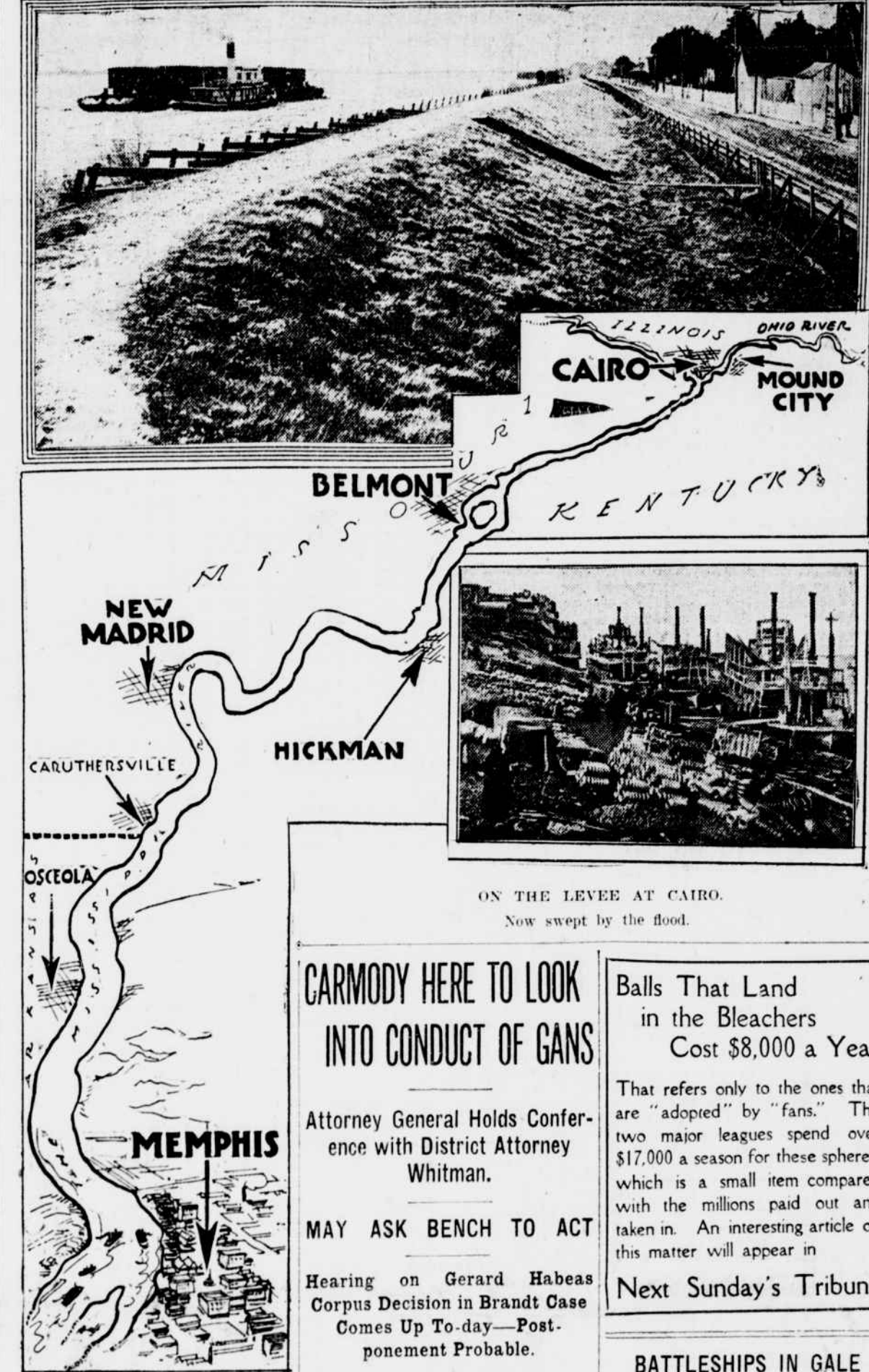
The near-fight, it is explained, consisted in such heated words that Mr. Stanley and Mr. Gardner, sitting at opposite ends of the table, each made a move in the direction of the other, temporarily alarming some committee members, who, however, smoothed the ruffled feelings of the prospective combatants. Apologies followed.

CATTLE PRICE BREAKS A RECORD.
Chicago, April 3.—In the live cattle market to-day, distillery cattle reached the top price of \$8.50 a 100 pounds, the highest since 1882. This price was shaded in later dealings, but stands as a new record since the figures of thirty years ago.

No connoisseur omits Angostura Bitters in purities and fancy drinks.—Adv.

ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI, NOW A RAGING INLAND SEA.

Typical levee scene, showing how much higher the river is above the ground level.



MAP OF FLOODED DISTRICT ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

BRIDGE PLAYERS PAY \$500 FOR THE ODD TRICK

Compromise When They Find Reckless Playing Would Cost \$100,000.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, April 3.—A curious incident occurred in a bridge game on board the Olympic on her last voyage from New York to Plymouth. The players, two Americans, an Australian and an Englishman were friends. They were playing 5-cent points and were all fairly matched. They played freely, calling on light hands and doubling the declaration with the smallest justification.

The Australian had one of the Americans for a partner, the Englishman the other. The last named made a heart call, which was promptly doubled by the Australian opponent. The redoubler was again doubled by the Australian, and then the English partner of the American who had made the original call raised the game still higher.

The redoubler did not finish until, according to an onlooker keeping tally, the value had multiplied eighteen times. The game was played and resulted in the loss of the odd trick by the man who had called hearts. When, however, the players calculated what the points were they found that they had multiplied to 2,097,152 and that each trick was worth over £2,000.

The losers said this was absurd, and eventually it was agreed that they should each pay £100 for the odd trick.

DENY USING THEIR FISTS

Messrs. Stanley and Gardner Say Their Fight Was Verbal.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 3.—Denouncing all pugilistic honors, Chairman Stanley and Representative Gardner, of the House steel investigating committee, issued to-day a joint denial of the story that they sought to engage in a fist fight at an executive meeting of the committee yesterday. The two members say the accounts of the affair were greatly exaggerated.

It is acknowledged that acrimonious words were used, which is not unusual in the secret conferences of the steel investigators, but emphatic denial is made of the statement that Mr. Gardner landed on Mr. Stanley's jaw and sought to land other blows. The joint statement, which other members of the committee declare tells the real story of the stormy meeting, also denies that the word "lie" was used during the verbal tilt between the chairman and Mr. Gardner.

The near-fight, it is explained, consisted in such heated words that Mr. Stanley and Mr. Gardner, sitting at opposite ends of the table, each made a move in the direction of the other, temporarily alarming some committee members, who, however, smoothed the ruffled feelings of the prospective combatants. Apologies followed.

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CARMODY HERE TO LOOK INTO CONDUCT OF GANS

Attorney General Holds Conference with District Attorney Whitman.

MAY ASK BENCH TO ACT

Hearing on Gerard Habeas Corpus Decision in Brandt Case Comes Up To-day—Postponement Probable.

Attorney General Carmody came from Albany yesterday afternoon, and after several conferences in the course of the afternoon and evening on the question of the procedure to be followed in the contemplated investigation into Howard S. Gans' conduct in the Brandt case held a long session with District Attorney Whitman last night. In a disbarment action there are three methods open—a complaint to the Bar Association with a request for an investigation by the grievance committee, a legislative investigation and a motion before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Consideration of an application to the Bar Association for an investigation has been set aside by Mr. Carmody and Mr. Whitman. A legislative investigation is considered impracticable at this time.

Attorney General Carmody's conference yesterday dealt chiefly with the practical question of the form in which the motion should be made before the Appellate Division, as the rule is for the Appellate Division to refer motions for disbarment to the Bar Association for investigation, and if the Bar Association reports that there are grounds for trial, the Appellate Division then appoints a referee to take testimony. In this case it is particularly desired to have the application for disbarment taken up by the Appellate Division without reference to the Bar Association.

It is understood that the motion before the Appellate Division is to be made by a former Assistant District Attorney. The conference between Attorney General Carmody and District Attorney Whitman last night was for the purpose of going over the evidence in the case in preparation for drawing up the papers.

Both Mr. Carmody and Mr. Whitman are particularly in earnest in this matter on account of the attack made on Mr. Whitman by Gans in his statement given out Sunday and published Monday morning. The Attorney General feels that a public official should not be attacked in this way for doing his duty and no attention paid to the attack.

The hearing on the appeal from the decision of Justice Gerard granting a writ of habeas corpus for Brandt, comes up in the Appellate Division this morning. There are two motions to be considered. One is that of District Attorney Hogue of Clinton County asking for an immediate hearing, and the other is that of Paul D. Cravath and De Lancey Nicoll asking to be allowed to intervene as friends of the court.

Attorney General Carmody will appear for the state and ask that the hearing be adjourned, as he is not ready to go on with the case, there not having been time, on account of various delays, to have the record printed. District Attorney Whitman will also be represented in court and Mirabeau L. Towns will appear for Brandt.

No objection, it is understood, will be made to the filing of a brief by Paul D. Cravath and De Lancey Nicoll, as it is the usual privilege accorded to lawyers to intervene as friends of the court in such cases. The brief prepared by Mr. Cravath and Mr. Nicoll includes all the proceedings before Judge Hand, as well as those before Justice Gerard, and is a massive tome.

WHERE TO HAVE LUNCHEON.
And drink the best American Wines. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N.Y.—Adv.

Balls That Land in the Bleachers Cost \$8,000 a Year

That refers only to the ones that are "adopted" by "fans." The two major leagues spend over \$17,000 a season for these spheres, which is a small item compared with the millions paid out and taken in. An interesting article on this matter will appear in

Next Sunday's Tribune

BATTLESHIPS IN GALE

Lose Targets, and Alarming Reports of Disaster Follow.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Norfolk, Va., April 3.—Alarming reports of disaster to the battleship fleet reached here to-night in consequence of the fifty-two-mile-an-hour gale that blew all day. Later, however, wireless dispatches said the fleet had weathered the gale without damage, though the targets were blown from their moorings and three of them were washed ashore.

One report had it that thirteen men had been killed aboard the North Dakota, and the sailing of the hospital ship Solace added to the excitement. This report, too, was unfounded.

The wind at Cape Henry was officially recorded at fifty-two miles an hour from the northwest. It blew forty-two miles an hour at Norfolk.

An unofficial dispatch from Fort Monroe says that, with the wind blowing at a high rate, a fleet target that had been torn loose just missed the stern of the cruiser San Francisco. Seas were running from eight to ten feet high.

BANK ROBBERY RUMORED

Denial Made by Burns Agency and Clearing House.

Wall Street heard a rumor late yesterday afternoon that William J. Burns had been asked by one of the biggest banks below the "dead line" to find \$50,000 in cash that had been stolen from the paying teller's cage earlier in the day. Inquiry among the big downtown banks last night failed to substantiate the rumor. Inspector Hughes, at Police Headquarters, said he had not heard about the robbery.

When asked about the report an official of the Burns Detective Agency said: "The only statement that I can make is that this robbery yarn looks like a belated April fool's day joke."

Members of the Clearing House Association, which met yesterday afternoon after banking hours, said no report of a robbery had come to them.

ROOSEVELT HIS ONE HOPE

Colonel's Name Only Answer of Applicant for Citizenship.

Dominick Pasquale, who lives somewhere in North 7th street, Brooklyn, walked into the office of Justice Kapper, in the naturalization part of the Supreme Court, yesterday and applied for citizenship papers.

"Who is the President?" he was asked. "Roosevelt," he replied quickly. "Who is the Mayor of New York?" "Roosevelt," again was the answer. "Who will be the next President?" "Roosevelt."

"What is the Constitution?" "Roosevelt."

"Such unbounded confidence in the colonel is worthy of attention," said Justice Kapper as he signed Pasquale's papers.

DEATH AND RUIN ALONG MISSISSIPPI

Lives Lost, Towns and Farms Laid Waste and Thousands Driven from Homes When Big River Overflows.

CAIRO FIGHTS THE WATERS

Hickman, Ky., Cut Off and 3,000 Persons Without Abode Face Hunger—Taft Urges Congress to Grant Relief—Women Aid Levee Workers.

The area affected by the flood resulting from almost an unprecedented volume of water in the Mississippi River was not extended a great deal yesterday, but the situation at the deluged centres continued last night to become more menacing. Two more levee breaks were reported. These were near Chester, Ill., where 30,000 acres of farming land was inundated.

Twelve hours of sunshine and a slight check in the river's rise have combined to give the general situation a more optimistic look in the opinion of government engineers, who said last night that if the stage at Memphis did not go over forty-five feet the government levees would hold.

The weather forecaster at Memphis, however, urged managers of railroads entering that city from the west to warn inhabitants of the levee districts to move to higher ground immediately.

The number of lives lost was brought to eight yesterday, when the death of three railroad men near Fulton, Ky., was reported, and two more were drowned near Clarksville, Tenn. The latter drove off the road into overflow water of the Red River. The fact that the loss of life has not been greater is due to the warning given to lowland dwellers of the coming high water.

Hickman, Ky., is the worst sufferer. The two thousand homeless inhabitants of the town were augmented yesterday by the arrival of one thousand refugees from Dorena, Mo. The food supply at Hickman will last but two more days. No trains have been run in or out of the town for several days, and food and tents on the way there still are held up by washouts. Unless aid comes soon many will go hungry.

At Columbus, Ky., which was the first town to be inundated, the situation is grave. Residents are leaving rapidly, and there is much suffering in outlying districts. The damage in that vicinity is estimated at \$100,000.

Damage at Memphis is conservatively estimated at \$250,000. About twelve hundred persons have been driven from homes. Charitable organizations are taxed to their capacity. The gas plant was put out of commission, and this adds to the distress.

Reports from New Madrid, Mo., are meagre. The town is flooded, but no loss of life is reported. The damage is not known.

The seriousness of the situation is not limited to river towns. Small tributaries have overflowed their banks, and it is estimated that fully three hundred thousand acres of farm lands in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi are flooded. Probably nine hundred thousand more are untitled because of fears that the levees protecting them may break.

CAIRO BATTLES WITH FLOOD

Women Aid Men in Fight to Save City from Waters.

Cairo, Ill., April 3.—The flood situation here to-night remains practically unchanged. The gauge recorded 53.5 feet at sundown, a rise of only 3 feet since last night. The river is now 1.7 feet higher than ever before. Latest predictions are that it will not pass the 54-foot mark. All levees around Cairo and the drainage district are safe to-night. A great army of men is watching them, and the railroad, brought another thousand levee workers into the city to-day.

Imprisoned in a waste of water fifty miles wide and with the Mississippi River hourly threatening to go over the levees and flood the entire town, the citizens have made a tireless fight against the floods for two days. With the dawn to-day the few who had been allowed to go to their homes returned to the dikes and resumed their work of strengthening the walls.

All last night the laborers, millmen, merchants and farmers worked shoulder to shoulder in the streets, filling sand bags and dragging them to the levee to be hoisted to the six-foot wall that is being added to the natural height of the bulwark. As far as could be seen toward the Missouri shore there was nothing but water.

Several hundred women and children were sent from the town on a special train that managed to make its way through the flooded district. The women remaining again joined the workers about the levee by keeping hot coffee and sandwiches constantly on hand.

Every business house in town is closed, and the restaurants have thrown open their doors to aid in the common cause. Thousands of gallons of hot coffee were made and distributed free of charge. The women are formally organized into relief corps. Bakeries have been working overtime in an effort to supply the demand for bread, but when it became evident to-day that they would not be able to meet it a number of the women started ovens in their homes.

The current has increased in velocity and is whirling by the town, carrying barns, houses, fortunes in stored up grain, trees and driftwood on its crest.

Railroads are operating trains with great difficulty. The Big Four has abandoned service between Cairo and Mound City, but is maintaining continuous service into Mound City from the north. The Illinois Central is running all trains as usual, and the Mobile & Ohio has reported no trouble north of Cairo, but is using the Illinois Central tracks south of here.

Several steamboats are rescuing livestock from the flooded district, and although many thousand dollars' worth will be saved the loss on this item alone will be enormous.

A message from Columbus, Ky., to-night says the only dry spot in the city is at Star Mills. The refugees at that place are without meat, but expect a shipment of supplies from St. Louis by boat.

The levees at Greenfield Landing, Mo.,